

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

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When an event has become inevitable, when a point is reached where the best human intelligence can at most guide, without being able to avert the elements, the pure of soul and undivided should be in a state of wise and prudent forethought should he be in a

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This method is as old as the ages, and as deep as human nature. It pervades all the universe, and is the primary foundation of all human excellence. In bringing it under moral, in war, value; it is thoughtless in the statesman, prudence in the merchant, and economy in the husbandman. In all it is a high courage, based upon a religious faith that evil should be resisted the moment it is recognized as such, in order that its force and momentum be destroyed. We are but just educated as a people up to the point of estimating the moral and religious malignities of Slavery, as compared with its economic and military relations, when all at once, as from a clear sky, the storm goes forth—the state is not safe with Slavery, cannot be re-established without a modification of it, cannot be secure without its ultimate abolition.

Here is a great change in the course of one night. Instead of the Slave question waiting on the deliberative and cautious processes of morale, economy, and war, it is transferred at once to the region of action, and the attendant necessity arises that all things be done at once. The point is reached where the first division of the question changes. The man of bold and quick thought becomes now the practical conservative.

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Sauvageot, superaser. It appears more and more certain to thinking minds that no permanent settlement of our affairs can be reached short of a more or less immediate abolition of Slavery; a more or less rapid emancipation. Although we do not see all the means, we ought not therefore to doubt of the order and regularity of the result.

But, Sir, you have undoubtedly been misinformed. The Government has in fact but a small supply of safe and efficient guns—not more than enough to make good the current wants of our present army. It is notorious that it has not more than about 150,000 stands of arms of all descriptions; and of these 100,000, or thereabout, are still in useable condition Austrian muskets, which are well known to be among the best in Europe. If the Government has 40,000 good guns, why send these noble Green Mountain boys, who were sent to rush to the rescue of our country in the hour of peril, into the field with wretched carbines and bayonets for guns that are more dangerous to them than their enemies? Why this outrage!

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The fall of the empire of the two greatest nations in Europe. The artizans and small artizans who form the majority of Congress, and are first in the confidence of the President in attempting to cover the South, and the friends of the South, may make an effort of the West, and, worse than all, they may ultimately become both, and perhaps California and the Pacific States also."

After a silence of some duration, Mr. Spencer of Liverpool again figures in *The Times* with his Secession arguments against the subjection of the South.

In the House of Lords, on the 7th inst., the Italian question was again raised by the Marquis of Normanby, who argued that a large number of political offenders were confined in the Neapolitan prisons. No fewer than 15,000 persons were suffering every kind of wretchedness. Such a state of things entirely deprives the Italian Government of its popular pretensions. His Lordship moved for papers on the subject.

Earl Russell rather effectively replied that Lord Normanby seemed too well informed to need any information for himself; and he would never succeed in persuading anybody else that the present King could be for a moment compared to the reign of the Bourbon predecessor.

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He contended that the Government had deceived both itself and the House with respect to the strength of the French navy, and had induced the latter, by erroneous interpretations, to vote enormous sums for the army and the defense of the country. Notwithstanding this, he maintained that this time the English navy was stronger, whether in iron-clad or wooden steam vessels, than the navy of all the world. France included.

A lively discussion ensued as to the strength of the British and French navies, the speakers being Mr. Cobden, Sir J. Pakington, and Lord Palmerston.

The latter reiterated his arguments in favor of placing the country in a state of permanent defense; first with your consent, or if not then without it.

Certain words at particular periods acquire an artificial significance. Such is the phrase of interference with a local institution. Now, Slavery is only local with you as to its uses; in its dangers, its diabolical and its immorality it is national. We are responsible, in common with you, for it, so long as we give it protection and countenance. You are not in a position to estimate it, for the very reason that it is local with you. No physician can be trusted to prescribe for himself or in his own family, because his feelings are too much enlisted. Besides, a number of such magnitude as Slavery has become must be abated. What can be more just than to buy out the owner of it? But if we will not be bought out, the slaves must be bought all the same. The laws of human, as of divine, necessity know only two rules in such cases; first with your consent, or if not then without it.

The Union army of 500,000 men have seen Slavery near at hand, and have judged it with new and clear minds. Their verdict is circulated into every household in the North. You cannot hope for any permanent Pro-Slavery party after that.

How glad you would feel to realize that the question was finally settled and that you were no longer condemned to the defense of an acknowledged evil and reproach. How hard to bear in the suspense you are in as to the future of Slavery; how painful to feel in the wrong before all the world without knowing how to get right. Now we offer you the way and the means to this. Take but one offer of the *Cambrian* Daily.

The Daily Herald states that a letter from a distinguished member of the House of Commons announces that the renewal of the Garrisonian cause may be considered certain. The *Galaxy* has also information that the question is likely to be speedily and satisfactorily settled.

The great rifle contest at Wimbledon was still proceeding. The match between ten members of the House of Lords versus a like number of the House of Commons resulted in the victory of the latter by 41 points against 39.

FRANCE.—Duke Paquier died in Paris on the 13th, at the age of 99 years.

It is stated that at a Ministerial Council it was decided that the general elections should not take place next year.

THE STEAMER NORTH AMERICAN.—MORNING, Tuesday, July 22, 1862. The miles per hour, for Liverpool via Hull Bay, does at 6 o'clock tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 9 o'clock.

ITALY.—The French and Pontifical troops at Rome had been consigned to their barracks on account of a

popular demonstration in favor of the unity of Italy being expected.

It was rumoured that Gen. de Lafayette threatens him to no number. Gen. Goyen did.

Gen. W. W. Wickham and Dr. Collen, the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin, have, it is said,

engaged the Post to recruit for him an army of 10,000 men in the British Islands, and, moreover, to

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RUSSIA.—The Grand Duke Constantine had received the clergy and the nobility of Warsaw, and had in reply to an address said he did not attribute the late attempt to his wife, but to the Emperor.

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THE VERNON REGIMENT.—

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